Fiji, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq.

Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius.

Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo.

Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, and upon the recommendation of the minority leader, pursuant to Public Law 102–138, appoints the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] as Vice Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the British-American Interparliamentary Group during the 104th Congress.

THE NEW YORK TIMES PUBLISHES ITS 50,000TH ISSUE

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, careful readers of the New York Times may have noticed something special below the nameplate on the front page of today's issue. Just beneath the familiar box—known as the left ear in newspaper parlance—announcing ''All the News That's Fit to Print,'' it says the following: ''Vol. CXLIV . . . No. 50,000.''

The New York Times published its 50,000th issue today, a noteworthy milestone even for a newspaper as seemingly eternal and immutable as the great presence on West 43rd Street. The first issue of what was then called the New-York Daily Times appeared 143 years, 7 days ago, on Thursday, September 18, 1851. With only a very few interruptions, there has been an issue of the Times every day ever since.

To give Senators a sense of the magnitude of this event: if one were to stack up 50,000 copies of the New York Times, the pile would be 300 feet taller than the Empire State Building, which is 102 stories tall.

Mr. President, I am sure all Senators will join me in offering congratulations and great good wishes to Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the publisher of the New York Times, and to everyone else at the Nation's ''newpaper of record,'' on this historic occasion. I ask unanimous consent that an article about the 50,000th issue from today's New York Times be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 14, 1995]

THE TIMES PUBLISHES ITS 50,000TH ISSUE: 143 YEARS OF HISTORY

(By James Barron)

This was front-page news in No. 1: ''In England, political affairs are quiet.'' So were two stories about New-York, a city that still had a hyphen in its name: a 35-year-old Manhattan woman had died in police custody, and two Death Row inmates were facing execution.

No. 25,320 was the one that said Lindbergh did it, flying to Paris in 33½ hours. No. 30,634 described the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. No. 35,178 reported that the Supreme Court had banned segregation in public schools. No. 40,721 said that men had walked on the moon, No. 46,669 that the Challenger had exploded.

Today, 143 years and 177 days after No. 1 hit the streets, The New York Times publishes Vol. CXLIV, No. 50,000—its 144th volume, or year, and 50,000th issue.

Except for the Super Bowl and the copyrights in late-late movies, Roman numerals have gone the way of long-playing phonograph records and rotary-dial telephones. And in an industry where the numbers that matter most involve circulation and advertising lineage, the 50,000th issue is the journalistic equivalent of a car odometer's rolling over. The day will be noted in passing at The Times. The newspaper is preparing to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Adolph S. Ochs's purchase of the paper next year.

''The best way we can celebrate'' No. 50,000, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the chairman of The New York Times Company, said yesterday in a memorandum to the staff, ''is by insuring that our 50,001st edition is the best newspaper we can possibly produce.'' He added: ''I'll fax you another memo when our 75,000th edition comes out.''

Still, 50,000 is a lot of anything. It is the number of copies of John Steinbeck's ''Grapes of Wrath'' sold every year in the United States, and the number of copies of Conrad Hilton's autobiography, ''Be My Guest,'' stolen every year from hotel rooms around the world, the number of rhinestones that were in Liberace's grand piano and the number of customers who crowd into Harrods in London every day.

If all 50,000 issues of The Times were stacked in a single pile, one copy apiece, they would be roughly 300 feet taller than the Empire State Building, or 200 feet taller than one of the twin towers at the World Trade Center.

The idea of 50,000 days of headlines summons memories. Going by the numbers, No. 18,806 said the Titanic had sunk after slamming into an iceberg near Newfoundland. No. 28,958 reported the explosion of the dirigible Hindenburg in Lakehurst, N.J., and No. 34,828 the conquering of Mount Everest. The 1965 blackout dominated No. 39,372; the one in 1977, No. 43,636.

The Times has covered 28 Presidents (29 if Grover Cleveland, who served two nonconsecutive terms, is counted twice), starting with Millard Fillmore. No. 4,230 reported the death of Abraham Lincoln, No. 38,654 the assassination of John F. Kennedy and No. 42,566 the resignation of Richard M. Nixon.

Ten thousand issues ago, No. 40,000 reported that a crib had been set up in the White House for Patrick Lyndon Nugent, the five-week-old grandson of President Lyndon B. Johnson. He was to stay in the White House while his parents took a vacation in the Bahamas.

No. 40,000 also reported that Ann W. Bradley was engaged to Ramsey W. Vehslage, the president of the Bonney-Vehslage Tool Company in Newark. No. 40,076, on Oct. 15, 1967, reported that their wedding had taken place the day before in Washington. Mr. Vehslage is still the president of the family-owned company. But the person who answered the phone at Bonney-Vehslage last week was Ramsey Jr., born on June 18, 1971 (an event not reported in No. 41,418, published that day).

Like No. 50,000 today, No. 30,000 hit the streets on a March 14—Thursday, March 14, 1940. No. 10,000, on Sept. 24, 1883, reported that J.P. Morgan's yacht had sunk. That issue had eight pages and a newsstand price of 2 cents. The daily-and-Sunday subscription price in those days was $7.50 a year.

Vol. I, No. 1 of The New-York Daily Times, as the newspaper was known, cost only a penny when it appeared on Thursday, Sept. 18, 1851. There were no Sunday issues until No. 2,990 on April 21, 1861. But each day brought a new number, and the continuity was preserved even when the paper was not published. After strikes in 1923, 1953 and 1958, special sections were printed containing pages that had been made up when the paper was not published.

Continuity was also preserved during a 114-day strike in 1962 and 1963. The Time's West Coast edition kept the numbers going. (The West Coast edition had no Sunday issue, but for the sake of continuity, the numbers skipped one between Saturday and Monday.)

In 1965, when a 24-day strike halted The Times's operations in New York, its international edition in Paris kept publishing. That justified keeping the numbers going, even though the international edition had its own different sequence. For that reason, the number of the issue published in New York on Sept. 16, 1965, the last day before the strike, was No. 39,317. The first day after the strike was No. 39,342. The numbers from 39,318 to 39,341 were never used.

No such attempt at continuity was made during an 88-day strike in 1978. By then, the Times had suspended its international edition and become a partner in The International Herald Tribune. The last issue of The Times before the strike was No. 44,027. The first issue after the strike was No. 44, 028.

The Times is one of the last papers in America to print the volume number (in Roman numerals) and the issue number (in Arabic) on its front page. Dr. Holt Parker, an associate professor of classics at the University of Cincinnati, knows when this tradition began: in the Middle Ages, when scribes copied texts by hand.

Why does it continue? Dr. Parker can think of only one reason. ''Because,'' he said, ''it looks good.''

THE DEATH OF JUDGE VINCENT L. BRODERICK

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, New York and the Nation lost a most distinguished attorney, jurist, and public servant with the death on March 3 of the Honorable Vincent L. Broderick.

Judge Broderick, or Vince as he was known to family and friends, was born in 1920 into a family with a long tradition of public service. His father, Joseph A. Broderick, was Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's superintendent of banks, and was later appointed by President Roosevelt to the Federal Reserve Board. His uncle, James Lyons, served as Bronx borough president for 20 years. I might add that this tradition continues among other members of the family: Judge Broderick's nephew, Christopher Finn, who was my administrative assistant here in the Senate from 1987 to 1989, is now executive vice president of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.